

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Barometer 30.91.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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May 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 3 a.m. 74
Humidity 83 72

May 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 84
Humidity 80 73

7942 日五初月四

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.

二拜禮 西十月五英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$56 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACK.

More About the "Vindictive's" Work.

London, May 12.

The papers state that when the Vindictive was approaching the harbour, the officers, owing to the heavy fire from the shore batteries, went into the conning tower, but when the time came to sink the ship they returned to the deck to see the operation carried out.

The German official account mentions that the British developed an artificial fog at Zeebrugge simultaneously with the attack on Ostend, probably to distract German attention. It is noteworthy that while the official account states that the Vindictive was not outside the harbour the account by the so-called "Ere-Whisperer," published in Berlin, admits that the Vindictive struck the jetty.

German Distortion.

London, May 11.

It is fully realised that the German High Command has many good reasons for denying the unquestionable success of the Oostend attack. However, in view of the German communiqué of May 10, it is worth while emphasizing that there is no shadow of doubt about the position of the Vindictive, which lies at an angle of forty degrees between the piers, about 200 yards inside the entrance. This has been photographically confirmed.

It is interesting to note that the German public is only now beginning to know something really serious happened to Zeebrugge on April 23. The High Command having taken great pains to conceal the fact that two cruisers filled with concrete blocks the canal there. The recent official announcement of the bestowal of various honours on the Zeebrugge Commanders was undoubtedly an effort to finally dispel the widespread doubts in Germany but that enterprise was really, according to the German communiqué of April 24, "frustrated."

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

Kaiser "Filled with Pride and Joy."

Amsterdam, May 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says the Kaiser has telegraphed to Marshal von Hindenburg declaring that the conclusion of peace with Rumania fills him with pride and joy, and ordering in commemoration of the battle of Tannenberg, which saved East Prussia, that the Castle of Marienburg, a stronghold of the old German Knights, be renovated, that its entrance gate bear the name and arms of von Hindenburg and that its towers be inscribed with the names of German Generals distinguished in defending the eastern frontier.

Neutral Again.

London, May 10.

A message received in Amsterdam from Bucharest states that the Rumanian Government, in a proclamation, announces the conclusion of peace, adding that the country re-enters a state of neutrality and can now work in removing the scars of war by consolidating the internal position.

Austria as Harsh as Germany.

London, May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam shows that the financial provisions of the Austro-Rumanian supplementary treaty are equally harsh against Rumania as earlier mentioned in the Germano-Rumanian Treaty. Rumania is similarly forced to renounce indemnification for damage caused by Austria, including commandeered goods, and has also agreed to remit to Austria-Hungary 35,000,000 Kronen's worth of gold within two years, unless this is superseded by some future arrangement, and also pledges for five years the Rumanian National Bank balances and deposits at the German Reichsbank. The Treaty provides for the prohibition, reciprocally, of objectionable schoolbooks.

Further German Conditions.

London, May 13.

Further details of the Germano-Rumanian Treaty show that German who suffered damage in Rumanian territory will be compensated, and, moreover, Rumania must indemnify neutrals in Rumania for damage by the Germans. A Commission, composed of one-third each of Rumanians, Germans and neutrals, has decided the amount of compensation. All pre-war treaties and agreements are restored, and German in the Rumanian service before the war, who were dismissed, are to be restored to full rank and salary. A significant clause is that compelling Rumania to grant an amnesty to Germans for their political conduct or military conduct based upon political grounds during the war. Finally, the German Reichsbank shall retain for five years the balances of the Rumanian National Bank as security.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

Tangible Proof in France.

London, May 13.

Mr. Wilson, the representative of the American Federation of Labour, interviewed on his return from the front, said:—The most conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy submarine campaign is the huge American Army in France. Hundreds of thousands of stores have been brought across the Atlantic and these vast munitions of war stand as irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American navies. Less than twelve months has passed since General Pershing, with fifty men, landed in France, and the developments since then are little short of miraculous. We were amazed at the work of the seamen, British and American armies are everywhere, and among the American troops is a feeling of absolute confidence in their power to withstand successfully any offensive launched against them. Their spirit, like that of the British and French troops, is wonderful.

GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

London, May 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, Germany has informed the Foreign Commission that in view of the change of Government in Ukraine, the peace delegation in Ukraine must be radically reconstituted, and Kuff, and not Kurek, will be the some of the negotiators.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Nothing but Artillery Fire.

London, May 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is nothing except reciprocal artillery firing.

More German Aeroplanes Destroyed.

London, May 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Mist interfered with air work on May 11. We brought down one enemy machine, and two British machines are missing. It is estimated that three further enemy machines were brought down on May 10, in addition to the eight already reported.

German Time-Table Miscarries.

London, May 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 12, says:—The weather is grey and cheerless. On most of the battle-front the enemy has fallen considerably behind the intended time table. In a diary, found on a captured German officer, is an entry stating that a certain big attack planned near Albert has been abandoned because the second Naval Division has broken into Albert and indulged in a wholesale riot. The diary added that the Division was dealt with for disorderly behaviour and pillage. The same diary contains a running lament upon the havoc wrought by our airmen, panicked by many casualty lists caused by their bombs. Completed casualty returns are now available and show that the German wireless statements in the early days of the offensive were grossly exaggerated. The 56th Division, which the German wireless stated to be almost completely wiped out, was in killed, wounded and prisoners 43 officers and 1,425 men. French troops, operating along the valley of the Wyartebek, running south of Dakebach Lake to the eastern foot of Mount Kemmel, had considerable success.

Bombing Aeroplanes Busy.

London, May 13.

A French communiqué says:—There is a fairly lively artillery duel south of the Arve. Bombing aeroplanes, on May 10 and 11, dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on enemy railway stations, depots and cantonments at Nyon, Chaux, and Flavy-le-Marais. Several fires were started. Chasing aeroplanes brought down two and badly damaged eight German machines on May 10.

A Brilliant French Capture.

London, May 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, dealing with the French capture of Grivesnes Park, mentioned in a French communiqué on May 10, says:—The French had retained the southern end of the park and the chateau at Grivesnes through the battles in April, but the Germans had established themselves in the northern end of the park and held the ridge commanding the two valleys, with the roads running along them, which were their main means of access to the park. The French captured the whole of the ridge, together with 230 prisoners and 60 machine guns, with the smallest loss within a quarter of an hour before the formidable German artillery and machine gun defences could come into play. It is unlikely that the Germans will attempt a further push towards Amiens along the Luce Valley for they have more to gain by capturing the Eclainville plateau and so avoiding the marshes which form a natural barrier before Amiens. Along the line of the Arve the enemy is organised for defence. His batteries are extraordinarily close to his front line, which consists of a chain of organised shell craters with only one line of trenches. The enemy has dug himself in between Montdidier and Nyon, and has already two defence lines.

French Airman's Fine Record.

London, May 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that Lieutenant Fonck, mentioned in a communiqué on May 10, is officially credited with the destruction of 42 enemy aeroplanes, but has actually accounted for at least sixty, as the French officially credit pilots only with enemy machines the destruction of which is confirmed by French observers. Since almost all our straight-line occur over enemy lines a large proportion of Anglo-French victories are never officially recorded. If the whole truth could be published Richthofen's record could be easily matched by those of Daynes, Ball, Fonck, Nungesser, and half a dozen others.

A German Report.

London, May 12.

A German communiqué says:—We arrested in our lines an attack north of Kemmel.

GERMANY'S COMMERCE.

A Doleful Speech.

London, May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that, speaking in the Wartenburg Diet, the Minister of Finance admitted that it would require the labour of generations to restore Germany's commercial relations.

The influential Vienna Labour organ, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, has joined the chorus of Austrian warnings against Germany's confessional methods in Rumania and points out that a final decision can only be reached at a general peace conference. It sarcastically concludes:—"Such is the peace without political or economic violation as proclaimed by Count Czernin."

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR IDEALS.

London, May 12.

It is reported from Washington that Earl Reading, addressing the National Press Club, paid a tribute to America's swift and unhesitating response to the Allies' call. He praised the efforts of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and said that India had proved her devotion by her attitude in the present crisis. German efforts to start dissension in India having failed. The British Empire and the United States were each based upon keeping the sovereign authority of the country as the sanctuary of liberty founded on justice and right. Together they would proceed, determined that our system should prevail and that there should be no room in the world for military despotism.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FIRES IN GERMANY.

Some Mysterious Outbreaks.

London, May 12.

Outbreaks of mysterious and destructive fires in Germany continue, the latest instances being the destruction of the Berlin Municipal Granary containing 1,000 tons of cereals, and also the burning of 15,000 acres of forest near Ostrup, in Westphalia.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 11.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—Our counter-attack threw out the Italians who had penetrated our position on Monte Corvo.

London, May 12.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy says that Monte Corvo, mentioned in the Italian communiqué of May 11, is 5,000 feet high. It formed a useful observatory for Austrian artillery and commanded the Italian trenches on Monte Trappola.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER TORPEDOED.

London, May 10.

The Admiralty announced that a mine-sweeping ship was torpedoed and sunk on May 6. Two officers and sixteen men are missing.

HONOUR FOR A GENERAL.

London, May 12.

The Press Bureau announced that Major General Sir Bryan Mahon has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

MR. MONTAGU R. TURNS.

London, May 13.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has returned to London.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE "VINDICTIVE'S" NOBLE END.

London, May 11.

The Vindictive's noble end is described by the papers as securing her a place in history for association with two of the most heroic deeds in naval annals. It is declared that Nelson never did anything finer, and it is his ship, the Victory, is the cathedral of the Navy, the Vindictive is the twentieth century witness of its fighting spirit.

Occasion is taken to pay a tribute to the skill and devotion with which the Navy has secured the triumph of its sea power in a manner unprecedented in the history of warfare. Deeds as intrepid and skilful as those now applauded are done daily and nightly, but the veil concealing the work of the Navy is rarely lifted.

Admiral Jellicoe's prediction that the submarine menace will be ended by August is now recalled in connection not merely with the Zeebrugge and Ostend exploits, but the closing of the North Sea from Norway to the Orkneys by the greatest minefield ever laid. Millions of mines and money have been devoted to this North Sea barrage which the Germans will only be able to evade if they use Norwegian waters.

The completion of this minefield and the Belgian coast operations are regarded as one of the most important naval undertakings of the war and confidence is felt that the aggressive policy will be further extended.

THE "MAILED FIST" IN RUMANIA.

London, May 12.

There is considerable criticism of Germany and Austria concerning the peace of Bucharest.

The "Leipzig Volkszeitung" describes it as a pure mailed-fist treaty containing open annexations and concealed war indemnities in the shape of economic promises as burdensome as money indemnities.

The "Neues Wienerblatt" exhorts Germany to be more moderate in her eastern treaties. It warns Austria against considering it a reconciliation and thinks Rumania only concluded it because she must, and because she hopes it will be completely reversed at the Peace Conference.

How much this criticism is justified appears from Amsterdam's details of the supplementary treaty between Germany and Rumania in which the latter renounces indemnities for damage caused by Germany and undertakes to refund the money paid for such damage.

PRISONERS RELEASED IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, May 2 (delayed).

In celebration of May Day many political and criminal prisoners were released, including ex-Minister Sukhomlinoff and other ex-Ministers of the Romanoff and Kerensky regimes except those charged with high treason or embezzlement.

Refugees from Riga state that numerous German troops have recently been hurried to the Western Front.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

Amsterdam, May 12.

The Emperor Karl, accompanied by the Premier, Count Burian, and General von Arz, his Chief of Staff, have gone to German Headquarters.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

London, May 11.

As regards excess profits duty the "Gazette" fixes the percentage for the mangrove bark industry in Borneo at ten per cent. and on Malayan tin companies at fifteen per cent.

(Continued on Page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

CHEFOO BREAKWATER.

London, May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the Government has agreed to the appropriation of 111,400 Taels monthly from the Customs Revenue during the next months for the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo, the emerging Chefoo, where British interests are predominant, remaining one of the principal ports of the North China coast, despite the competition of Tientsin.

ATLANTIC ENCOUNTERS.

How Merchant Ships Sank

Three U-Boats.

Liverpool, March 8.—Three Liverpool steamers have sunk three German submarines in the Atlantic recently, and it is now permitted to relate the circumstances.

In the first instance, a Liverpool steamer was fired upon by a submarine in the Atlantic at daybreak. The steamer paid no heed to the shots and kept on her course. The submarine followed cautiously steaming along the surface, keeping up a long-range bombardment for an hour and a half. Suddenly the ship slowed down and the hosts were lowered, apparently indicating that the captain had received all the punishment he wanted, and was abandoning his ship. The submarine commander, fearful of a trap, circled around the ship several times, and then came closer to the vessel.

The last act came swiftly: There was a sharp sound of falling timbers as a false side dropped away and then six explosions as a gun spoke six times. Four of the shots hit the mark, three of them destroying the conning tower, and the other disabling the German gun. The submarine's bow rose high in the air and then slipped down into the water like a giant's dart.

A second Liverpool steamer was outward bound at a speed of eight knots when a torpedo passed twenty feet astern. As the vessel was turned a second torpedo missed her bow. The guilty periscope was observed a quarter of a mile away, and the gun crew began firing. The first shot went too high, but the second and third exploded on hitting the enemy, which disappeared amid a great pool of bubbles and oil.

A sailing ship accounted for the third submarine. The ship was fired upon by a U-boat just before noon. As the German came within range his fire was answered, the sailing vessel firing thirteen shots. The chief gunner was a former petty officer in the British Navy, and he scored eight bull's eyes in a space of less than two minutes. His report says:—

"The bows of the submarine disappeared and the stern rose clear out of the water. She remained in this position for about fifteen seconds and then disappeared. A minute later the stern and rudder came up again and remained steady above the water, at an angle of thirty degrees for a few seconds before passing finally from view."

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Lawn Tennis—Doubles Championship at H.K.C.C.—4.15 p.m.

Rehearsal, May 15.

Pringle, O.S.—Opening performance at Theatre Royal.

Page to Advertisement.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.

GERMANY'S LATEST PEACE OFFENSIVE.

If it were not for the fact that the matter is so very serious, Germany's manoeuvres towards obtaining peace negotiations on terms to suit herself would be extremely ludicrous. There is in the German mental make-up a mixture of naive simplicity that borders on stupidity, and its appearance from time to time in one form or another causes one to ponder as to how it happens that such a nation has ever been able to make any sort of headway in the world. The latest sample of Teutonic fatuity is found in a telegram we published in yesterday's issue, in which a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* describes the newest German peace offensive, which it appears was about to be directed against the United States. The details of this affair make very good reading. It seems that the Germans, in their sweet simplicity, really believed that they could influence Professor Heron, an American living in Geneva, whose recent book "The Message of Peace" gained for him President Wilson's friendship and esteem. The Huns seem to have seriously deluded themselves into the belief that all they had to do was to approach Professor Heron, and, no matter what kind of fanciful scheme they might submit, he would be only too pleased to submit it. And fanciful indeed their suggestions certainly were, though the remarkable point is that they seem to have been made in all seriousness. Professor Quide, from Munich, who is a friend of Count Hertling, Germany's Chancellor, played the part of the Chancellor's emissary to Professor Heron, to whom they unfolded a plan, truly Teutonic in its absurdity, and which they fondly hoped would so captivate Professor Heron, that he would forthwith bring the matter before the notice of President Wilson. The Munich Professor, who was accompanied by the Dutch pacifist, Jong van Diek, declared that he had come on behalf of Count Hertling and the German Foreign Office to prepare the way to a merciful peace. He assured Professor Heron that the Reichstag Peace Party was about to obtain predominance in Germany. He therefore wished that President Wilson should be prepared for the auspicious moment.

There can be little doubt that had Professor Quide's plan seemed in any way reasonable, it would have been submitted with alacrity to the President of the United States for his consideration. But what do we find was the nature of the proposals? Certainly something very different from what might have been expected to emanate from the German Foreign Office. The Germans, it appears, were very desirous of entering into peace negotiations, if, firstly, the question regarding the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine was not mentioned at the Peace Conference; secondly, that the Brest-Litovsk treaties were not raised at the Conference, and, if so, Germany might make certain concessions; thirdly, that there be no economic war after the war; fourthly and lastly, that Germany's lost colonies be restored. Professor Quide added that Germany's present offensive on the Western front was really Germany's final effort to obtain peace. To this farrago of nonsense, Professor Heron's reply was brief and to the point, and he very quickly let the worthy representative of Count Hertling understand that he was by no means favourably impressed. He very aptly observed that the little plan was a "mixture of cant and deceit," and expressed wonder that they should have requested him to lay such a proposal before the American people. Such a scheme, Professor Heron did not hesitate to say, would simply strengthen the determination of Americans to continue fighting till Prussianism was extinguished.

It is to be hoped that German officialdom will profit by this lesson and endeavour to understand the character of the actions opposed to them in this great struggle between Democracy and Autocracy. The sooner the better will it be for all concerned when Germany realises that unless her "peace offensives" are such as to be acceptable to reasonable people and of such a nature as will make it evident that Germany is alive to the true character of her opponents, they are more wasted efforts. Until then—and not till then—need Germany hatch any more "peace offensives," fanciful or otherwise.

A Good Suggestion.

The suggestion made by a correspondent in our issue of yesterday that occasion should be taken to give something in the nature of a public send-off to the men who are shortly leaving the Colony for active service is one that will, we are sure, meet with general commendation. From all that can be heard, quite a number of men will soon be leaving us to take their part in the Great Adventure, and, as they will probably be departing all together, the occasion would appear opportune to set upon the occasion should take the form of a dinner or a concert does not really matter; what we should like to see is some little public acknowledgment of the fact that these men are going forth to do their bit. On a previous occasion a really fine send-off was given to another batch of Hongkong men before they left for the front, and we are sure that the latest little contingent would appreciate a similar gathering. The time, however, is brief, and if anything is to be done a Committee should take the matter in hand right away. We are certain the public would liberally respond to any appeal made in connection with such an event.

Facts—and German Mendacity.

There seems to be good reason for the statement, which Reuter telegraphs, that the recent operations on the Belgian coast are regarded as one of the most important naval undertakings of the war and that confidence is felt that the aggressive policy will be further extended. The Germans, of course, with their usual facility in lying, are doing their utmost to minimise the effect of the blows delivered at Zeebrugge and Ostend, but, say what they like and do what they may, their mendacity cannot alter the fact that such actions reveal extraordinary intrepidity on the part of the British Navy. Twice have the Germans been attacked in the very heart of two of their most formidable strongholds and on both occasions there is ample evidence to prove that very considerable damage was done. The Germans certainly can lie, but the camera does not; and if the Germans say—as it is reported that they do—that the Vindictive is outside and not inside of Ostend Harbour (and we have it plainly proved by photography that such is the case), we are rather inclined to think that the Huns have some ulterior motive in not wishing the truth to be revealed.

The Reason For It.

German officialdom is of course animated by the idea—and not without reason—that their vaunted prowess has received a severe shock by such redoubtable attacks. It is therefore very much to their concern to throw as much dust in the eyes of neutral nations, and more particularly in the eyes of their own people, regarding the British reports of the actions. Doubtless they would find it unpleasant to have to admit the truth at the present time when it is patent to all that not only have they received a severe naval defeat on the Belgian coast, but, what is even worse, the progress of their offensive on the Belgian territory has of late been so unsatisfactory as to be practically negligible. Also the Huns must acknowledge—if only to themselves—that their much-boasted "scheduled plans" regarding their offensive in France have very much missed the mark; so much so indeed that they have of late been issuing "peace feelers" in various forms. All of which goes to prove that the Germans are not quite so omnipotent as they themselves imagined and that their mendacity cannot alter facts obvious to all.

Safely Tilt To Women.

A gain has been awarded by the London Safety First Council, in its practical suggestion competition, to a competitor who suggested that women who wear belts should have map hooks on the belt, so that they can attach their handbags, and so have hands free when entering vehicles.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT WE CALL FAILURE IS OFTEN MERELY A MISFIT. THE WHOLE PROBLEM IS TO GET OUR TALENTS INTO THE RIGHT GROOVE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell (1847).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.181.

The Death Rate.
The death rate of the Colony for the week ending April 21 was 23.6 per thousand per annum as against 18.5 for the same week of last year. During the week ending April 28 the rate was 22.7 as compared with a rate of 18.9 for the corresponding week a year ago.

The Fawley Company.
On receipt of a cable, the opening date of the Fawley Company is now definitely fixed for Saturday next, the 18th inst. The Company regret that this unavoidable delay has caused the cancellation of the booking for the first four nights. The amended list of dates and plays appears in our advertisement columns.

Lottery Tickets.
A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the unlawful possession of a hand-bag containing nineteen lottery tickets. Mr. M. K. Lo defended. The master of the shop where defendant was employed gave him a good character, and on a ground that defendant intended selling the lottery tickets his Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

Infected Rats.
For the first time this year infected rats have been discovered in the Colony. The returns presented to the Sanitary Board, at its meeting this afternoon, showed that during the week ending April 27, 2,225 rats were caught and examined, and of these five were found to be infected. During the following week—ending May 4—the rate caught were 2,262 and those found to be infected numbered three.

A Widow Robbed.
A Chinese widow reports to the police that yesterday a man who rented a cubicle from her came to her house accompanied by two other men. The first man said he had come to pay the rent and after some conversation the three men went on to the roof. A little time after, they came down and pointed revolvers at her, looking the other inmates in a room. They then ransacked the place and escaped with a gold bangle valued at \$100.

Trial Postponed.
The case was due to have been tried to-day at the Supreme Court, in which a Chinese named Pan Lam is charged with the murder of another Chinese named Lai Man, at 43, Ice Wo Street, on March 15. It will be remembered that another man, named Ip Hoi, was tried last week by the Chief Justice in connection with the same affair and sentenced to death. The Paine Judge was to have taken the other case this morning, but, owing to other Court work, the case has now been put over until the May Criminal Sessions.

Careless Exporter.

The master of the Nam Sang Long firm was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistrate's court this morning, with exporting two tons of iron without a permit. He pleaded guilty and said the shipment was made by his foki, who, in defendant's absence, thought a permit had been obtained. All the previous shipments were supervised by defendant, and was a case of carelessness. Mr. Trautman, who prosecuted, accepted defendant's story, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$30 and warned defendant concerning future shipments.

The Colony's Health.

For the week ended May 11, there were 34 cases of spotted fever notified (all Chinese) with 24 deaths. There were also four cases of "honorio" plague (three fatal), two fatal occurrences of diphtheria, four fatal cases of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of small pox, the sufferers being all Chinese. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there were eight cases of spotted fever (four fatal), three of enteric (two fatal), two of plague (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese.

THE GERMAN WOMAN.

Mr. Gerard Reveals Some Types.

Mr. J. W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin writes in the Philadelphia Public Ledger—

Even the women, many of whom are honorary colonels of regiments, must keep in trim for the great parade days of autumn and spring. Many of these female colonels appear in uniform, riding at the head of air regiments. They sit on side-saddles, however, and wear skirts corresponding somewhat in colour with the uniform coat and helmet of the regiment of which they are the honorary proprietors.

German female royalties are rather inclined to set an example of quietness in dress. They seldom wear the latest fashion and never follow the exaggerated modes of Paris. Even their figures are of the old-fashioned variety—pinched at the waist.

Many German noblewomen shoot and are quite as good shots as their husbands. I was quite surprised once on a shooting party to meet an elderly princess whose grey hair was in short curls and who wore a coat and waistcoat like a man's. She shot with great skill and smoked long Havana cigars.

When German women get out of the country they very quickly imitate foreign fashions and extravagances of dress. . . . The position of women in the social scale is fixed by the husband's rank. There is therefore none of that striving, that vying with each other, which so often exhausts the nerves of the American woman and the peace of the husband. The German women give their time and attention to the "Four K's" that is a German's eyes, should board a woman's world: Kaiser, Kinder, Kirche, Kaucha. (Emperor, children, church, and kitchen).

When I came to Germany, I found, on studying the language, that there was no word in German corresponding to "efficient." I soon learned that this is because everything done in Germany is done efficiently, and there is no need to differentiate one act from another in terms of efficiency. But the German man could not be as efficient, as he undoubtedly is without the wholehearted devotion of the German woman.

German girls are given a good, strong, sound education. They learn languages, not smatterings of them. They are accomplished musicians. Domestic science they learn from their mothers. They are splendid swimmers, hockey players, riders and skaters. Girls of the working classes, instead of flirting or turkey trotting at night, make a practice of going to the Turnvereins to exercise in the gymnasium there. If the members of the German lower classes only had the opportunity to rise in life what would they not accomplish! So many of them are very ambitious, persistent, earnest, and thrifty.

Of course, female suffrage in Germany, or anything approaching it, is very distant. First of all the men must win a real ballot for themselves in Prussia, a real representation in the Reichstag. In the Germany of today, a woman with feminist aspirations is looked on as the men of the official class look on a Social Democrat, something hardly to be endured. And this is in spite of the fact that the nations to the North, in Scandinavia, freed women even before America did.

The chief lady of the Imperial Court is Countess Brockdorff. She is rather stern in appearance and manner, and rumour has it that she was appointed to keep the good-natured, easy-going Empress to the strict line of German court etiquette, so that the Empress, rather demure in inclination, did not stray away from the traditional rigidity of the Prussian Royal House.

There are in Germany many aristocratic families, so-called because at one time they possessed royal rank and rights over small bits of territory before Napoleon changed the map of Europe and wiped out so many royal principalities.

At the Congress of Vienna these families who lost their right of rule, in part compensation

LAWN TENNIS.

The H.K.C.C. Tournament.

Further matches were played in the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament last evening, the following being the results:—

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt and Mrs. Nibbet (own 15/3) beat C. B. Brown and Mrs. Brown (own 15/3) 2-6; 6-2; 6-2.

Handicap Doubles.—F. A. Redmond and A. Morse (own 1-0) beat A. G. M. Fletcher and E. R. Hallifax (own 15/1) 6-4; 3-6; 6-1; C. C. Stark and F. E. Joceland (own) beat H. J. Jackson and E. M. Henderson (own 15) 6-4; 2-6; 8-6. Professional Pairs.—N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings beat L. R. E. Murray and A. B. Raworth 6-4; 6-4; E. and H. Hancock beat M. J. Ardono and Capt. M. Jones 6-2; 6-2.

The Open Doubles Championship.

As there will be a very large crowd present at this tennis match to-morrow, (weather permitting) it may be well to call attention to the fact that the match is advertised to start at 4.15 p.m.

On entering the stand, holders of white tickets should turn to the left and pink or blue tickets to the right. Green tickets are reserved for chairs in front of the stand and yellow tickets opposite the stand. No tickets are genuine unless they have been purchased through Moutrie's, Ltd., or from Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

There will be ample standing room in the 50 cent enclosure, where a raised platform has been erected.

In the event of the match being postponed, it will be played on the first fine day.

THE LATE MR. BRYSON.

In the course of his sermon at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday morning, the Ven. Archdeacon Burnet made the following reference to the late Mr. A. B. Bryson:—"We have to mourn the loss of one who was a member of this Church for many years. I refer to Andrew Birrell Bryson. Both he and Mrs. Bryson were members of the choir for some time before and after they were married. They were married at St. Andrew's and their children have all been baptised here. The sad news of his death was received a few days ago from Hongkong. He was one who was always ready and willing to help in anything he was asked in connection with St. Andrew's, and this readiness and willingness to help others did not stop at St. Andrew's. His genial presence will be much missed by his many friends in Kowloon, and our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his sorrowing widow and family in their great bereavement."

tion, were given the right to marry either royalties or commoners; so that the marriage of a Prince of Prussia with a daughter of one of these mediocrity houses would not be a morganatic. The girl would take the full rank of her husband and the children would inherit any rights, including the right to the throne, possessed by him. Berlin is certainly the gossip headquarters of the world. Some years ago the whole town was invaded by a man for anonymous letter writing and when the smoke had cleared away few were left with unimpaired reputations. It is the fashion of the present Court, however, to be very particular. No such little affairs are going on publicly as have occurred in the reigns of the Hohenzollern family. For even the Kaiser's own family, grandfather of the present Kaiser, had numerous love affairs. The tree is still pointed out near the Tiergarten where he met Princess Bats will every day. And the Chancellor's palace was once the home of another royal friend.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

During his twelve years as heavy-weight champion of the world, John L. Sullivan cleared \$200,000. Had he been born a quarter of a century later, the cinema would have enabled him to quadruple the sum. And a fortune might have been realised by his contemporaries Jim Smith and Jack Kilrain, when they fought 100 rounds on an island in the Seine. Only the heroes of Homer could have outstayed some of these old-time bulldozers; but the latter themselves could scarcely have stood up long to the ancient oarsmen, or boxing glove—raw hide though bound round the hands, for practice, but loaded with lead and iron for "business."

In connection with the question of a common command for all the Allied Forces in the West, it is interesting to recall—what, indeed, is rarely remembered—that after the fall of Napoleon, the army of occupation in France was placed under the command of the Duke of Wellington. It was arranged that Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia should each furnish a contingent of 30,000 men, and the smaller German States in the aggregate a like number, which, by common consent, was placed under the supreme command of the victor of Waterloo, who established his headquarters at Ombrai.

Canon Knox Little achieved one fine feat in the Alps. Before the Simplon was tunnelled, he raced the diligence from St. Gallen to Brig. Napoleon's old road descended zigzag, and the diligence used to make swift going. The cleric plunged straight down the mountain side, through torrents and brushwood, shale and toppling rocks, head over heels when the surface gave away, but always straight on, crossing the road again and again. He won the race and was smoking a cigar when the diligence arrived. But he dared not stand to receive congratulations, for the rocks had rent his garments asunder.

The following is a free translation of the latest Police Notice which has been posted in Chinese, in various parts of the Mall:—"Public Notice.—Whereas the roads are primarily made for vehicular traffic, pedestrians must keep on the pavements; however, should it be necessary to walk on the roads they must keep close to the sides thereof. When walking on the road it is imperative that they do not stand in the middle, nor wander about gazing aimlessly around them. Whenever pedestrians want to cross the road they must see that the road is clear of vehicular traffic before doing so. Should any take to the middle of the road and thereby stop the traffic of fast vehicles they will be arrested and prosecuted."

The following attractive recommendation of his wares derived by a Karuzawa milkman is surely worth wide publicity: "He says he sells only the purest milk expressed from the best cows with the present care."

"There are only three things I want to make me really happy," wrote Tommy in Mesopotamia to a Midland depot, which supplies soldiers' comforts. "They are a bit of soap, a fly net, and a mouth-organ." They were sent, and the soldier, in reply, says: "I feel like a new man. I'm as happy as a native sand-boy. The soap has given me a fresh start in life, and the fly net is a life-saver. I got many a 'musical evening' in peace." Such is the fine, unmercenary spirit of many of our soldiers.

A good story of "standard clothes" is told by Mrs. Robertson Rogers, of the Ministry of Food. Her daughter, after a long spell of nursing at Boulogne, came home with her uniform worn out and patched. She ordered new dresses, sending her dressmaker one of the old ones for a pattern. When the new dresses arrived and were examined, it was found that the modiste had copied not only the pattern but the patches. She thought they were part of the original suit.

FROM THE PULPIT.

What Have They Seen in This House?

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"Then came Isaiah the prophet unto King Hezekiah, and said unto him; what said these men? and from whence came they unto thee? And Hezekiah said, They are come from a far country unto me, even from Babylon. Then said he; What have they seen in the house? And Hezekiah answered; All that is in mine house have they seen; there is nothing among my treasures that I have not shewed them."

Isaiah 39:2-4.

Hezekiah stands out in his time as a man of enlightened mind and blameless life. He reformed his kingdom spiritually and advanced it materially, showed himself calm and brave in the hour of danger, and was notably God-fearing and devout. Nevertheless he fell into a grave error in the business of the ambassadors of the King of Babylon, who sent unto him to enquire of the wonder that was done in the land. The same account puts it that in this business "God left him, to try him; that He might know all that was in his heart."

The result shows that there are possibilities of sin in the best of men, and the time never comes when any of us dare cease to pray that we be not led into temptation.

Now the manner of the "business" was this. Hezekiah had been sick unto death, stricken in the midst of his most useful and prosperous career. In answer to his fervent prayer, he had been granted a new lease of life by a deliverance so remarkable that it brought him messages of congratulation from the ends of the earth. One of those was from distant Babylon; then the rising rival of Assyria, for the overlordship of the East, on the outlook for allies, and willing to show courtesy to a prince of Hezekiah's influence and strength. The embassy of congratulation had its political bearing, and these were allowed to overshadow all the rest. Instead of dwelling upon "the wonder that had been done in the land," his own recovery and restoration, Hezekiah appears eager to improve the ambassadors with a sense of his power and importance. He was flattered by the attention, and exhibited his treasure-house, armoury, engineering works and fortifications.

In his time of trouble the King had vowed that he would "go softly" all his days afterward, but here we find him with his "heart lifted up," and instead of testifying for the great God whose arm reached farther than the Gods of Babylon he boasts of things in Babylon excelled him far—silver, jewellery, stands of armour. This he admits in answer to his friend Isaiah's searching questions, "whence are these men, and what have they seen in thine house?" Truly has it been said that the hardest duty of life is to live up to our vows of deliverance. How quickly is the insight which comes in the time of sickness suffered to fade into forgetfulness. How poorly do we carry out the resolutions we determined upon when the shadow was dipping low on the sundial. Strength is restored, a new day is granted and alas! we are as we were, our goodness "as the morning dew which goeth away early."

Now Hezekiah the King is our brother to us common folk. Visitors from Babylon come to Christian men's homes upon occasion. What do they see in our house? Any sign or token that these are places where prayer is wont to be made? Anything in manners, atmosphere, occupation, conversation to remind them that they have strayed into a suburb of Zion? Surely there must be. There is something that will cast a truly Christian home. There is a light that is cherished there and not to be proclaimed from the housetop, but they will leave traces, say in the pictures on your wall, among the music beside your piano, in the books on your shelves, in the general arrangements of your household, your going out and your com-

ings in. The pursuits and interests of a family are reflected inevitably in their surroundings, though they need not and should not be obtruded on attention.

That home of yours—most sacred spot in all the earth—there have been deliverances there. Is any monument of them visible? The angel of the Lord has encamped round about it; the smile of Christ has lightened it. Would those from Babylon be likely to find that out while they are with you? Remember that is the only thing you have to give them which they have not got already. The children of this world have nothing to learn from the children of light as to what they shall eat, what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall amuse themselves. They can make money faster than you, being unhindered by much conscience, and keener, presumably, on the thing itself. They can spend it faster too, and with a greater dash, for similar reasons. You can't compete with them on these lines and will only get heartaches if you try. What they may learn of you is on a different track altogether—how to be happy in God, how to live for others, how to bear trouble, how to use this world as not abusing it; what it is to have no fear of death and to meet it with a sure hope of the hereafter; what a Friend there is in Him who risketh closer than a brother. If the churches were all closed to-morrow and we still had the witness of consecrated Christians homes the candle of the Lord would by no means be extinguished.

"What have they seen in thine house?" say, secondly, the house of business. A reasonable question to our alleged "nation of shopkeepers." We as a people do business, and are justly proud of it, with all ends of the earth, and I for one am proud to believe that there are tokens discernible that our religion is not out of all relation to our trade, in spite of all the customary enmities to the contrary, and unhappily, of a good deal to justify them. One claims no monopoly in uprightness and excellence, but it is a fact that "best" and "British" are words which have become linked all over the world with regard to many classes of goods and of workmanship. I had an aged friend, a very humble man personally, who returned from a tour in the East a very proud man commercially. He found that his firm was known in its line among the natives as "the honest firm." Without disparagement of others, one is loath to believe that is by no means a rare instance, but rather an illustration of a certain probability which is among the strong foundations of British influence and to-day in the time of trial is standing it in good stead.

Before the war nations from the East used to send commissions of enquiry to Europe and America, to ask the secret of the wealth and well-being found in lands by nature no richer than their own. They were shown our navies, our dockyards, our spinning mills, weaving sheds, coal measures, railway systems. All that they are able, if they will, to copy, perhaps in time to excel. But is there anything more? Is there substance of truth in the story of Queen Victoria showing some African Prince a copy of the Bible as containing the secret of England's greatness? Without Pharisaism I venture to think there is. A retort only too obvious is suggested by the condition of the Western world at this moment, its proud civilisation threatened with submergence beneath a flood of organised materialism and baptised heathenism. That may be so, but surely the reply is no less obvious, and it is that our country and its Allies have staked their all, and made it open-eyed for the principles of right, without which no material possessions are anything, and life, for civilised men, has less than no value.

"What have they seen in thine house?" The question, really, is strikingly asked of the Church, which is the home of the home, the hold of the faith. What shall we exhibit to those who go out for to see, in these days when all churches are put more or less on their defence, and told to justify themselves by discernible and manifest results?

COMPANY REPORT.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-fifth ordinary meeting, to be held at the Society's offices, at noon on Thursday, May 23, states—

1916 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$2,365,955.48 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 15,881 shares — \$ 317,620.00

A bonus dividend to shareholders of \$10 per share on 15,881 shares — 158,810.00

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$100,000 at Exchange 3/- 666,666.67

To Building Reserve Fund \$10,000 at Exchange 3/- 66,666.67

To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1916 — 1,156,192.14

\$2,365,955.48

1917 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1917, was \$8,372,664.27 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$476,430.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. W. L. Patterson and Mr. A. Forbes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. A. R. Lowe and O. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. H. HOLYOAK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1918.

Lecture on Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

First Lieut. Peter K. Olinak, U. S. Army, the specialist on cerebro-spinal fever, who recently arrived in the Colony, will deliver a lecture to members of the No. 1 (Ladies) V.A.D. at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th inst., in the Helena May Institute, on "Infection, how contracted and how avoided; with special reference to Cerebro-Spinal Fever."

What are the true treasures of the Orient? Not always the things which would strike the eye, reviewer, or indeed which congregations sometimes prize themselves upon. Say social influence. There is boasting to Babylon of the kind of people who attend where we do, their names, titles, their incomes, distinctions, connections. Well, they that wear soft raiment are in King's houses, but not always in the house of the King, and in any case it can all be out-matched in any fashionable theatre any night of the week. Or is it our stately buildings, or the music, the eloquence, the mere number? Something different we must have to show for ourselves and our Master than all or any of these. Christ is the true treasure of the Church, and the tokens of His presence are often such as are least fitted to be made a show of. Yet they exist, and their existence makes the whole difference between Jerusalem and Babylon. Make no boast of wealth, or possessions, or architecture, or aesthetics, or say such thing. But be glad in God if by Christ's grace His Spirit be not absent from us, nor the fruits of His presence in "love, joy, peace, meekness, self-control," if there be any growth in grace, any fruiting up of broken hearts, any newness of life and quickening of aspiration, if little children are being taught to pray, if men and women are being recalled or withheld from worldliness and sin, and guided into the hope which is in God.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NORTH CHINA FLOOD RELIEF.

Hongkong Churches Contribution.

The Christian Churches of Hongkong were asked to raise \$10,000 for the above fund. Up to date \$8,500 has been subscribed and we are able to report many self-sacrificing gifts, as for example Chinese students, boys and girls of certain schools voluntarily dispensing with a midday meal in order to give the proceeds to the relief of the famine stricken. The fund is to be closed on May 22nd. Any collectors or intending donors who have money for the fund are requested to send it without delay to one of the Hon. Treasurers: Mr. A. H. Harris, Chinese Customs Officer, York Buildings; Mr. Ma Ying Pui, Sincere Company.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

G. H. VICTORIA, Chairman.
H. L. HOLSON, Secretary.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

Definite Date of Opening Night.

Owing to shipping delays, the Frawley Company is unable to open its season in Hongkong to-night, as was hoped. However, Saturday next, the 18th inst., has now been definitely fixed for the opening performance. The play will be "It Pays to Advertise," which has made a great hit wherever it has been staged. Further details of the Company's repertoire will be found in our advertising columns. It is regrettable that delays have occurred which have necessitated changing the date from time to time, but these are wholly due to shipping exigencies. Now, however, the opening date is definitely fixed, and no doubt Hongkong will give the talented Company a warm welcome here. Booking is proceeding at McNeill's.

LATE MR. A. P. NOBBS.

Death of an Old Hongkong Resident.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. A. P. Nobbs, who passed away at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon after a rather lengthy illness. He had been in poor health for some considerable time, and some two weeks ago his condition became so serious that he had to be admitted to hospital. By the death of Mr. Nobbs, a very familiar figure and one of the oldest residents of the Colony has been removed. He was 57 years of age and had been with Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company for just thirty years. He was extremely well known by a large circle of friends, being a member of the "Footy" Club, the "R. C. C.," the "Kowloon Cricket Club" and the "Phoenix Club." His demise will be deeply regretted by many residents. The funeral takes place this evening, passing the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

GOLF.

Some Interesting Results.

Below we give the latest results in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club competitions—

Professional Pair Competition.—This was won by Messrs. W. D. Kraft and C. O. Stark, who beat Messrs. J. Gibb and W. J. Morrison in the final at Fanling on Wednesday last, the 8th inst., 2 up. In the semi-finals Messrs. J. W. Taylor and P. H. Cobb lost to Messrs. Kraft and Stark and Messrs. Bulmer Johnson and A. H. Crow to Messrs. Gibb and Morrison.

Captain's Cup, May.—This was decided over the Fanling Course, week-end May 4 to 6th, and Mr. Stark turned in the winning card with the score 93-1182. Mr. M. M. Misa was second with 98 13 83.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows—

Great excitement prevailed among the commercial community yesterday by a notice affixed to the front door of the Bank of China to the effect that the Bank is to be removed to Hongkong and that business will be temporarily suspended. The members of the 72 Guilds and the nine Benevolent Societies at once elected a number of leading merchants to control the Bank's business for the time being and advised the people to accept the notice as usual. A notice has also been issued by the Tachon ordering the various official departments and the public to accept the notice without discount. It is reported that the Superintendent of the Bank has suddenly left the office without giving any reason.

There are many speculations against Chan Kai-yee, the commander of Yunnan troops, in a notice issued by the Tachon accusing him of high treason, misappropriation of military expenses, recruiting bandits, and disobeying military orders.

As the Civil Governor has not returned from Shikong, Li Fook-lum has been ordered for the third time by the Tachon to go to Shikong in order to take part in the disbandment of citizen soldiers.

Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., H.M. Commercial Attache, leaves to-day for a short visit to Hongkong, says the N. C. Daily News of May 7.

TO DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—OFFICE in Central position. State particulars to Box 1393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—\$50-PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and 615-PEARL EARRINGS. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 64, King Edward Hotel.

Comfortable Suits for Hot Weather

Made of "Palm Beach" cloth which combines comfort and good appearance. A Palm Beach Suit is cool, light, durable and washes splendidly. Call and inspect them at

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A Fresh Consignment of BURGEOYNE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid	24.00
" " " " " " " "	24.00
Claret Reserve " " " " " "	24.00
" " " " " " " "	24.00

SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants Hong Kong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

U. S. LABOURITES AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Paris, May 11.

The leader of the American labour delegates, interviewed after visiting the front, said: "We will tell our countrymen of the German iniquities we saw here, and the magnificent resistance of the Anglo-French soldiers and they will understand how impossible it is to meet the German Socialists during the war. This decision, which has been adopted by all our organisations, will be strengthened and will become an unwavering resolve to crush German militarism."

GERMAN ATTACK IN FRANCE FAILS.

London, May 12.

A French communiqué says: A fairly violent bombardment has occurred west of Maillé-Raenval. A German attack on our new positions north-west of Orville-sous-met with a complete reverse and our fire inflicted serious losses on the enemy. We took prisoners. There is a lively artillery contest on the right of the Meuse, in Caurières Wood. Les Chambrettes sector.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 11.

Silver is steady.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A Chinese Girl's Accidental Death.

An enquiry was held at the Police Court before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning into the death of a Chinese girl, aged six years, residing at 26, Shelley Street. The child was knocked down by motor car No. 7, of the Dragon Motor Car Co., on May 4, was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, and died on the same day.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, deposed that at about 4.15 p.m. on May 4 deceased was admitted to the hospital suffering from severe injuries on different parts of the body. Deceased died at 6.20 p.m. on the same day. On an examination of the body he discovered a bruise on the right eye, the right side of the head was injured and the third rib of the left side was broken. There was a deep cut on the head. Death was due to the wound on the head.

Mr. Christensen, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., who was in the car at the time of the accident, said he was travelling from east to west and was passing Shelley Street when several children were observed playing in the side channel. The car was a long distance away, but when it approached the group deceased rushed out to cross the road, and was knocked down before the driver could apply the brake. He added that the car was going at a rapid rate and several chairs were coming in the opposite direction.

The driver of the car said deceased had observed the car approaching but made no attempt to get out of the way. Witness had been a driver for three years without having had any other accident.

His Worship asked the deceased's father his opinion as to how the child met her death and the latter replied that he thought it was accidental. Mr. Wood, who was also of the same opinion and a verdict was returned accordingly.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 11th, 1918:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 19 weeks.
This Year...	\$12,082	254,132
Last Year...	13,478	250,268
Increase...	1,396	3,864

House-breaking Implements.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, with being in possession of house-breaking implements. Inspector Gordon said the man was arrested in Kowloon with the implements in his possession, as well as a dagger and some pepper. Defendant said he was a shoemaker and the implements were used by him in his trade. The case was adjourned for further enquiries.

GOVERNMENT AND LITIGATION.

Pointed Comments in 'Hongkong Opium Case.'

Some extremely interesting comments were made by Mr. Eldon Potter at the Supreme Court this morning in the 'Po Yuen case,' commonly known as the 'Million Dollar Opium Case.' As we reported yesterday, argument is now proceeding before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) as to which side should be given judgment on his lordship's finding, delivered a few weeks ago. Argument was heard yesterday by the counsel for the defendants—Li Hy-shan and Mr. Chi-long—as his lordship had found that there was no fraud proved against them; they were entitled to judgment with costs, and this morning the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who, together with Mr. E. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., is counsel for the plaintiff, the Official Receiver, contended that judgment should be given to the plaintiff, on certain points of law.

In his reply to this, Mr. Eldon Potter referred to the fact that on January 23, last year the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), came into Court to guarantee the costs of the plaintiff, whose funds had run dry in order that the issues of fraud and forgery should be decided. The Attorney General expressly limited his authority to a trial of these issues, for the most excellent ground that he did not desire to expend public money in fighting legal points in private litigation. The Government had no right to come to the Court and expend money in fighting the private cause of a private litigant, especially as in this case the private litigant was only a litigant in name and the real litigant was a man who had been found by his lordship to be a blackmailer and a perjurer. Why the Government had come in to support that case he did not know, for the Government did not know the defendant's side of the case. The only reason for the Government coming in was a desire to see a fair trial on the issues of fraud. That was the only possible excuse, and they had lost on every issue of fraud—on absolutely everyone. It was a new policy of the Government of Hongkong or anywhere else to support a private litigant in order that justice might be done, because, supposing the defendants in this case had gone to their solicitors and said "We are sorry but we have got no more money and cannot fight this case any longer," and supposing the solicitors in this case had gone to the Government and said "Look here, a great injustice may be done unless this case is fought to a finish, will you kindly finance us?" what would the answer have been? If all the Government desired was justice, and they said it was, then they ought to be just as ready to finance a defendant in order that a defendant shall get justice as to finance a plaintiff to see that that justice is done.

His lordship:—They may have financed you both.

Mr. Potter:—If the Government desires justice to be done and nothing else, then the Government must be prepared to finance every side which requires it. In this case the plaintiff had no money to carry on the case and received Government support, but, without that, the circumstances would have been that judgment would have been given against him by default, although on the findings the defendants are not guilty of fraud and have absolutely smashed the case of the other side. I think it is time that the public of Hongkong knew the position of the Government and had it made clear, once and for all, because the Government had not only seen fit to make itself responsible for the costs of the action but had intervened and arrested the defendants on precisely the same charges that your lordship is investigating, and had taken the case to the Police Court and applied for a stay of the civil proceedings. In other words, an effort was made to stop a proper ventilation of these issues and an examination of them in the proper civil court and to substitute therefor

criminal proceedings. They failed, but, instead of withdrawing those charges in the Police Court, these defendants were compelled, since April last, to put up a bail of a lakh of dollars although the Government asked for a bail of half million dollars. But the Magistrate ordered \$100,000. These defendants have been going to the Police Court since April last renewing that bail and are still before the Magistrate on the self-same charge which your lordship has found to be absolutely and wholly unfounded. It is really about time that the people in Hongkong knew where they were in this civil action. I venture to say that if we had been able to put our case before the Government, they would not have intervened in the way they did. I say that in fairness to the Government; that if we had been able to go before the Government and say "Look here, this is an injustice, I think that the position would have been very different, and I trust that the Government in the future, if it makes up its mind to finance a civil action, that it will hear the other side before doing so."

Mr. Potter proceeded to say that the Attorney General specifically stated in that Court that his one desire was to see the issues of fraud tried to a finish. The issues of fraud had been tried and the verdict was "not one of them proven," but his lordship had absolutely found that those charged of conspiracy and fraud were without foundation. Therefore, the Attorney General had got all he had asked for—a finding on the issues of fraud. But now the Attorney General had further authorised counsel for the plaintiff—and that showed the Government was still further financing the plaintiff—to put forward the argument that his lordship's judgment entitled the plaintiff to recovery on a point of law, although it stated that the contract was an absolutely honest one, although the purchase money was paid, although the directors in this Company knew all about the sale and desired it—in spite of all these things. He (Mr. Potter) submitted that that did not fit in with the Attorney General's submission when he came before the Court on January 23, 1917. Now they had the extraordinary position of an Attorney General of Hongkong supporting a private litigant in a case in which he was endeavouring to recover on a point of law. He confessed that the position was one which had never been heard of before, either in Hongkong or England. The effect of it all was that it was not open to the other side to argue the point of law at all. Everybody must have been satisfied on January 23 that all other points, excepting the question of fraud, were dropped—finally dropped—but yet the plaintiff now wished to argue on a point of law.

Mr. Potter went on to elaborate this point, saying that, by reason of the Attorney General's statement, it was not open to the plaintiff's counsel to argue points of law now. He also made the point that the defendants had been given no opportunity to meet that point, either by argument or by evidence.

This afternoon Mr. Potter further addressed the Court, contending that the defendants were entitled to judgment on the finding and that the plaintiff could not now claim judgment on a point of law because his case was confined to the issues of fraud and conspiracy.

Lieut. Douglas Gibson. We regret to learn of the death of Lieut. Douglas Gibson, younger son of the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, D.D., of Swatow, which took place on the western front on March 20, says the N.O. Daily News. The late officer received his commission in the Royal Engineers more than two years ago. He was born in Swatow 23 years ago. After finishing his education he chose civil engineering as his profession, and made rapid progress in it. Early in the war he volunteered for service. Owing to his technical knowledge he was destined at the Home base for a considerable time, and it was only in September, of last year that he went to the front.

SHANGHAI RACES.

Further Results of Spring Meeting.

Through the courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following additional results of yesterday's events at the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting:

The Cathay Cup—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Barkill) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Ballinob (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3 min., 11.5 sec.

The Pen-Ma-Ting Cup—One Mile.

Mr. Ezra's Castlewood (Mr. I. Ezra) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Swallow (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. G. D. Court's Richmond (Mr. Dalgleish) 3
Time: 2 min., 13.5 sec.

The Hart Legacy Cup—Half a Mile.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy... (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. George Sand's Merryand (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. C. B. Barkill's Loofield (Mr. I. Ezra) 3
Time: 58.45 sec.

The Jockey Cup—One Mile.

Mr. Uto's Spaghetti... (Mr. Solohn) 1
Mr. Siler's Possum... (Mr. Peacock) 2
Mr. George Sand's Daintyeed (Mr. Choklam) 3
Time: 2 min., 14.25 sec.

Klangan Cup—One Mile and Three Quarters.

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. I. Ezra) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 3 min., 41.5 sec. (record).

Eclipse Stakes—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Oakfield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Capt. Bahson's Vemaborg (Mr. Stewart) 2
V.M. and C.B.'s Over There (Mr. Barkill) 3
Time: 2 min., 38.45 sec.

Chilli Cup—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Spring (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Rennie's Koubie (Mr. Barkill) 2
Mr. P. Hingde's Zumba (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time: 2 min., 39.75 sec.

The Hongkong Plate—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Sinho's Oolapona (Mr. Dupree) 1
Mr. R. Macgregor's The Globe (Mr. Common) 2
Mr. Lamerton's Medina Sedonia (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time: 1 min., 47 sec.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results received before we went to press:

Chu Ka-za Cup—Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. John Peel's Sandy... (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. I. Ezra) 3
Time: 1 min., 29.15 sec.

Mongolian Plate—Mile and a Half.

Mr. John Peel's Sans Pen... (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa (Mr. Rowe) 2
Capt. Bahson's Kronberg... (Mr. Graham) 3
Time: 3 min., 12.45 sec.

Shanghai Derby—Mile and a Half.

Mr. Ezra's Castlewood (Mr. I. Ezra) 1
Mr. Stubb's Colinton (Mr. Dupree) 2
Mr. G. D. Court's Basted (Mr. Dalgleish) 3
Time: 3 min., 17.15 sec.

This time equals previous record made by Beaconfield.

LABOUR SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Henderson Exposes the Shamful Peace.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at a breakfast in connection with the conference of Labour party agents, organisers, and prospective Parliamentary candidates, made particularly reference to the Russian situation and the suggested intervention of Japan. "We are told," Mr. Henderson proceeded, "that victorious Germany is in no mood to conclude peace on these principles. We are reminded that Germany has imposed a shameful peace upon Russia. Does that invalidate our policy? On the contrary, the settlement thrust upon Russia by force of arms has made it more imperative that we should insist more resolutely than ever upon the policy we have laid down. A peace of that kind is what we call a militarist peace—a peace of conquest and annexation. To propose that we should enter into negotiations to end the war upon the assumption that such a peace as that made with Russia can stand is the last word in political cynicism. It would be a complete denial of our international policy to accept concessions from the Central Powers in the West on condition that they are left in undisturbed possession of their conquests in the East. No diplomatic compromise of that character, whether put forward by one side or the other, can be regarded as other than a betrayal of the cause for which international democracy stands. We ringed ourselves by the side of the Russian people in resistance of this iniquitous partition. We call upon the democracies of the Central Empires, especially the Socialists, to make common cause with us against this militarist autocracy which menaces freedom everywhere. We cannot countenance any negotiations between Governments which ignore the fundamental principles of justice and international right. After this shameful and anti-democratic settlement forced upon the Russian people, are we not entitled to say to the German Socialists:—

"Before the war your Government was a danger to German democracy. It has now proved itself an instrument of disaster to the free revolutionary democracy of Russia. Join with us in a united effort to destroy militarism and militarism, so that we may secure not a League of Kings but a League of Peoples."

But the Socialists of Germany and Austria have a right to be assured that in accepting this principles and policy we have put forward, they do not lift their countries open to a military pebble, such as their Governments have forced upon Russia. We have to prove to them that we are sincere in carrying out our policy of no annexations and no penal indemnities, and the right of democratic self-determination. Accordingly we insist that the Allied Governments must be prepared to apply these principles to every question to be considered at the official peace conference. And here let me say that we cannot but be deeply grieved and anxious the prospect of Japanese intervention in Siberia. What ever argument may be put forward in justification of this adventure—and I do not deny that a plausible case can be made out for military action—I am profoundly convinced that Japan's intervention will seriously compromise the Allies unless steps are taken to make it clear that the Japanese are not to be regarded as a belligerent power.

(1) That the majority of the Russian people approve and welcome our intervention.

(2) That it has been undertaken with the full sanction of all the Allies, including in particular the United States, and I would add, China.

(3) That an unequivocal pledge of demilitarisation is given by Japan, and publicly endorsed by the whole of the Allied Governments, including once more the United States.

"This should be accompanied by a firm declaration that Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, and every claim upon Russia renounced, when the immediate danger of German occupation is over."

On these conditions, and upon others, the intervention of Japan in the affairs of Russia is justified.

SQUANDERED FORTUNE.

Widow Squeals A. Signature.

Mrs. Ellaline A. Robinson, whose husband, the late Peter Robinson, the famous draper, recklessly spent a fortune left him by his father and died an undischarged bankrupt, recently defended a claim for £235 on a promissory note. Plaintiff was Mr. William Cooper Hobbs, who it was stated had been Robinson's clerk, and is now a registered money lender and a director of picture theatre companies.

Mrs. Robinson's husband, said Mr. A. Powell, K.C., for plaintiff, had been married to her in 1902, and found him deeply in debt and fast dissipating his fortune. In 1915 the Robinsons were living at Hares Bay and receiving £20 a week pocket-money from the trustees of the husband's marriage settlement. In June of that year Mrs. Robinson wrote that they were heavily in debt to local tradesmen and asked for a loan of £250. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson signed the promissory note. Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., for defendant, said that the signature of Mr. Robinson's signature was admitted, but Mrs. Robinson said that it could not have been put on the document at the time alleged.

The hearing was adjourned.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

Price Increased 200 to 300 per Cent.

Washington, March 28.—Cost of living in Germany has increased from 200 to 300 per cent., while wages of the working people have only increased 50 per cent. Figures of the Bureau of Labor statistics, announced to-day, show the food cost to the average German family for one week to be \$13.01 compared with \$5.92 before the war started. Increases in cost of fuel, clothing, shoes, and other necessary commodities have been larger than food.

Cost of living in the United States has a jump of 1 per cent. from January 15 to February 15, making a total increase of 21 per cent. for the year ending on the latter date, the Bureau of Labor statistics announced to-day.

Only three of sixteen standard articles failed to advance, while eight increased and five did not change. Sugar showed the greatest increase of twelve cents a pound, round steak three cents, chicken, brook trout, and butter two cents each, and less than one per cent. Eggs took the sharpest decline of 9 per cent.; pork chops 2, and bacon 1 per cent. Milk, bread, flour, corn meal, and potatoes remained stationary.

In the year ending February 15 potatoes alone dropped in price, the decrease being 35 per cent. Increases were as follows: Corn meal 27, brook 57, hard 51, milk 23, hens and milk 20, lard 39, pork chops 28. Increases in other articles ranged from 17 per cent. for chicken, brook trout, bread and flour, to 24 per cent. for butter.

For five years ending February 15, 1918, food increased 96 per cent. Every article advanced except corn meal and butter.

Company Meeting. As an annual meeting of the China Import and Export Company, Ltd., (Incorporated in Hongkong) was held at the South China Hotel, the following resolutions were passed:—That the Directors be authorized to pay a dividend for the year ended 28th February 1918 of 25 per cent. share, and a bonus of 25 per cent. share to the shareholders on the basis of the profits of the year ended 28th February 1918.

Occupation of Russia. Upon the occupation of Russia, and upon other conditions, the intervention of Japan in the affairs of Russia is justified.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope,
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
STAKASHIMA OCHI, NIMURA, KISHIMOTO,
TOSHIMATSU, MUJO, KURE, KOBE,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMURA, SHIMIZU
AND OTSUKA COAL MINE.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MUJO, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, "SURUGA," NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MUKORAN, OYASU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIEN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI."

Codes:—A, A.B.C. JTH ED,
Western Union and Bantley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHUR-
IAN LINE.

S.S. "CAPTO"

from New York.

The above vessel having
arrived, Consignees of cargo are
hereby notified that their cargo
will be landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence
delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed Goods will be examined on
Saturday the 11th May, at 9.30
a.m. all claims must be
presented within a fortnight of the
steamer's arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 15th
May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees of cargo must
produce import permit signed by
the Superintendent of the Imports
and Exports Office before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Agents American & Manchurian
Line.

CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LYN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HE Steamship

"TJISALAK."

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of car-
go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
dows, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 19th
May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 23rd
May, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed Goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 18th May at
10 a.m. by the Company's
surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1918

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU,"

having arrived, from the
above ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th
May, 1918, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow and Bangkok	Chinhua	B. & S.	15, May
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	15, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Taisang	J. M. Co.	15, May
Newchwang	Tamsu	B. & S.	15, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	15, May
Raiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	15, May
Shanghai	Wosung	J. M. Co.	17, May
Manila	Esang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	17, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, May
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	18, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, May
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	23, May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	25, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Hwah-wa	N. Y. K.	30, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and
after 13th May.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
20th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 3rd June,
or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong 12th May, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"PARLING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon where it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 13th
May.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
20th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 3rd
June, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong 12th May, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Batista Enrique, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.
Bayuk Samuel, Hongkong
Hotel, from Philadelphia.
Formin Elias, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.
Levine Elias, c/o American
Consul, from Band. eng.
McArthur J., Hongkong Hotel,
from Colombo.
Manuel Silice, from Manila.
Omalley, Astor, from Singa-
pore.
Ross, c/o Mandarin, from Cal-
cutta.
Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Wunchunfat, c/o Yingwah, No.
117, Tuckpoo, from Shanghai.
Changchiming, 1st Kwang-
kingtai, from Shanghai.
Chunshun Yehwu, from Shang-
hai.

Vohshengcheang, Tsongkwei
Tihongka, from Shanghai.
Mr. Szyngsang, c/o Newwo
& Co., 25, Kioling Street, from
Shanghai.

Tongmoyehun, Kungwoo Hotel,
from Shanghai.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 10, 1918.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on May 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Tyran	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Storage in Millions and
Decimals of Gallons.

Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below
Kowloon	50ft. 2in. Below	50ft. 2in. Below

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson Miss A G Judre Mr & Mrs J H	Anderson Miss A G Judre Mr & Mrs J H
Alraham D	Alraham D
Atchison Miss A B Jordan H V	Atchison Miss A B Jordan H V
Allen Dr & Mrs L W James L	Allen Dr & Mrs L W James L
Allen Miss E	Allen Miss E
Allen Master	Allen Master
Branch Capt & Mrs	Branch Capt & Mrs
Burns N	Burns N
Bohnan O O	Bohnan O O
Birrell J D	Birrell J D
Baring J H	Baring J H
Bout Mr & Mrs A	Bout Mr & Mrs A
Birbeck R J	Birbeck R J
Baxter H A	Baxter H A
Browall W G	Browall W G
Bellio Mr & Mrs E B	Bellio Mr & Mrs E B
Brown J A H	Brown J A H
Boyd F	Boyd F
Bowers W	Bowers W
Bellou Mr & Mrs H	Bellou Mr & Mrs H
Brady C J	Brady C J
Brumley Mr & Mrs	Brumley Mr & Mrs
B F G	B F G
Brewing Miss J H	Brewing Miss J H
Baller H V	Baller H V
Cumming Dr & Mrs	Cumming Dr & Mrs
H L	H L
Clarke R V	Clarke R V
Calderon L A	Calderon L A
Courtney J D	Courtney J D
Campbell Mr & Mrs J	Campbell Mr & Mrs J
Canera Baron F de	Canera Baron F de
Cropley N O	Cropley N O
Carter L A	Carter L A
Canby C E	Canby C E
Connell J J	Connell J J
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	Davis Mr & Mrs F E
Donnell C J	Donnell C J
Darley W G	Darley W G
Duff G J	Duff G J
Emmitt Madam E	Emmitt Madam E
Farmer W T	Farmer W T
Eds A G & Van	Eds A G & Van
Ford R N	Ford R N
Fife O L	Fife O L
Flanberg Mr & Mrs	Flanberg Mr & Mrs
Flanagan A H	Flanagan A H
Grimble Mr & Mrs	Grimble Mr & Mrs
Grimble Miss D	Grimble Miss D
Grimble Miss V	Grimble Miss V
Gosler Mrs S	Gosler Mrs S
Gray Mr & Mrs I	Gray Mr & Mrs I
Calder Mr & Mrs	Calder Mr & Mrs
Gray Major & Mrs	Gray Major & Mrs
Gain P D G	Gain P D G
Gurner Commodore	Gurner Commodore
Gurner Miss	Gurner Miss
Gabrielsen Mr & Mrs	Gabrielsen Mr & Mrs
Greenberg E R	Greenberg E R
Greenoff Mr & Mrs	Greenoff Mr & Mrs
Groenewald Mrs J O	Groenewald Mrs J O
Hicks A	Hicks A
Hall Capt T P	Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E	Hodgins Mrs A E
Hoozenwalle W E	Hoozenwalle W E
Hooper A Shelton	Hooper A Shelton
Harper G	Harper G
Hambill Capt F H	Hambill Capt F H
Houten D J Van	Houten D J Van
Harris Mrs C	Harris Mrs C
Houler G	Houler G
Hall H W	Hall H W
James Capt & Mrs R	James Capt & Mrs R
Joseph E M	Joseph E M
McIntosh Dr & Mrs O	McIntosh Dr & Mrs O
Macdonald D C	Macdonald D C
Macdonald E	Macdonald E
Macdonald Madam	Macdonald Madam
Martin H E M	Martin H E M
Worton J	Worton J
Neeson Mr & Mrs W	Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Nicholson M B	Nicholson M B
Nicolson J S	Nicolson J S
Nioli Capt C D	Nioli Capt C D
Ferry S S	Ferry S S
Richardson Mrs B	Richardson Mrs B
Friedrich The	Friedrich The
Masters	Masters
Falalret C P	Falalret C P
Pomerooy J Du La	Pomerooy J Du La
Rickwood M	Rickwood M
Richie D	Richie D
Reay Miss F	Reay Miss F
Ray E B	Ray E B
Rochelman D	Rochelman D
Roxburgh R R	Roxburgh R R
Stubs A T	Stubs A T
Sheehan Miss H	Sheehan Miss H
Seyb C O	Seyb C O
Star A W van der	Star A W van der
Slade Mrs M	Slade Mrs M
Shepper Mrs E B	Shepper Mrs E B
Sy Cong Beng	Sy Cong Beng
Schultze R C	Schultze R C
Thompson P	Thompson P
Templeton G P	Templeton G P
Thompson P G	Thompson P G
Thyssen Dr J F	Thyssen Dr J F
Togneri Mr & Mrs	Togneri Mr & Mrs
Towbridge Capt H	Towbridge Capt H
Wright Mr & Mrs	Wright Mr & Mrs
Wymouth Mr & Mrs	Wymouth Mr & Mrs
Wyle Mr & Mrs B	Wyle Mr & Mrs B
Watson Mrs J	Watson Mrs J
Wagendank W J	Wagendank W J
Wood Capt G G	Wood Capt G G
Woods Mrs H	Woods Mrs H
Woods Misses H	Woods Misses H
Woolf C	Woolf C
Woolf Capt & Mrs	Woolf Capt & Mrs
Yull Mr & Mrs	Yull Mr & Mrs

FRANK HOTEL.

Adams Mr & Mrs F	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
R J	Mattingsley B F
Anderson E	Moore Mrs
Blair Mr & Mrs D K	Nichingsdale Mr & Mrs
Breakpear Mr & Mrs	G F
Mrs O	Felham Col & Mrs
Bachlett R W	Lumsby
Begs Miss	Fraser T L
Bird C B	hanger Mr & Mrs F
Carter Mr & Mrs	E
A T	Roberts M W E
Calrose J H	Ridgway Mrs E
Cary Mr & Mrs B W	Robertson
Coppin Mr & Mrs	Smith Mrs H L
Play Mrs	Stanton Mrs
Cornack Mrs J B	Smith Mrs & Mrs V
Douglas Capt & Mrs	Findlay
Kwan S	Skinner Miss
Ellis S H	Smith Mr & Mrs A
Fryson Mrs	Findlay
Fuller Denman	Schofield H
Galloway Mr & Mrs	Stables Mr & Mrs
A D	London
Gibbins W F	Turner Mr & Mrs G
Gibbons S S	F
Gibbons Mrs N T	Trumble C C
Gibson Dr A	Ventris Major-Gen
Hinde W B	F
Hale Mr & Mrs E A	Ventris Miss
Hodgson Mr & Mrs	Wilson Mrs P P A
Johnson F B	Wright Col John
Kinderley Mr & Mrs	C O M G
Mrs R C M	Woolcott Mrs A
Litt Mrs	M E
Lammert Mr & Mrs	Wetton Mr & Mrs
Geo.	G F
Macaulay Capt &	Young Col J B
Mrs H M C	Yeardley Miss

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—BROSSARD
Telephone—2566

CIVIL ENGINEERS
King's Building
HONGKONG

Code—A.B.C. 5th. A.Z. Français.
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies: SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIEN TSIN.

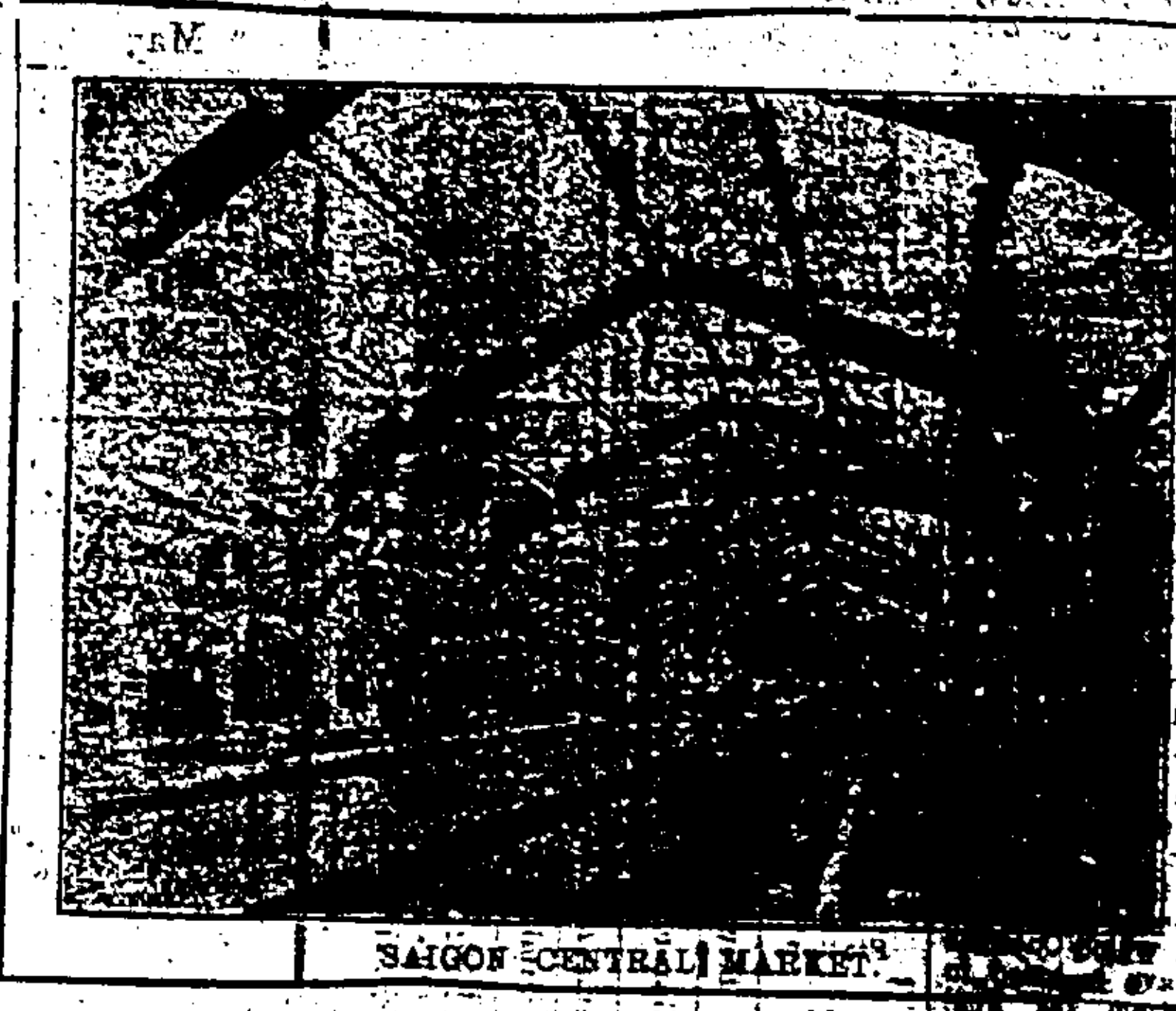
REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Yards, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle, bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors, and Fichtel's fireproof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons, Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea-going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons, Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE:	
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,250
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$1,000 each	7,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$200 each	3,000
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
15 prizes of \$50 each	750
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought the tickets, you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/11 1/2
30 d/s	3/13 1/2
60 d/s	3/14 1/2
4 m/s	3/15 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	134
T/T Japan	142 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/2
San Francisco	74 1/2
T/T Java	154 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hong Kong	436
Demand, Paris	438 1/2
4 m/s L/C	3/24
4 m/s D/P	3/24
6 m/s L/C	3/24
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/24

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/24
4 m/s D/P	3/24
6 m/s L/C	3/24
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/24

10 d/s San Francisco	75 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	441
6 m/s France	446
Demand, Germany	494
Demand, New York	74 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	134
On Haiphong	144 prem.
On Saigon	144 prem.
On Bangkok	494
Sovereigns	638
Gold, per oz.	148 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDARY COINS:

DISCOUNT, PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts. sub.	\$1.00% dis.
10 "	1.50% dis.
50 "	1.50% dis.
100 "	1.50% dis.

Women Footballers' Record.
The women footballers connected with the Dagenham works of the Sterling Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, in 17 matches, have had but eight goals scored against them and have registered 78 goals. They defeated four hitherto undefeated teams.

Premier's 25 Pound Note.
Mr. W. W. Kelly, president of the Liverpool branch of the Sportsman's Amateurs' Fund, on behalf of which a machine was held at the Liverpool Hippodrome recently received a 25 note from Mr. Lloyd George with the Premier's good wishes for the success of the performance. The note was put up for auction and realized 27s.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital... Frs. 5,000,000.
Paid up... Frs. 2,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Bartholot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIEN TSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, YUNNANFOU, HAI PHONG.

in FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Raymond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	TO	FROM
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.
10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.
11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.
11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.
12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.
12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.
1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.
1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.
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2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.
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3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.
3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.
4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.
5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.
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7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
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8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
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9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
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4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.
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7.20 A.M.	7.20 A.M.	7.20 A.M.	7.20 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
7.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.	7.40 A.M.
7.50 A.M.	7.50 A.M.	7.50 A.M.	7.50 A

